cies are operating in the coumtry to provide jobs in the army after extracting large sums of money from the aspirants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operation of bogus recruiting agencies were detected at Kota, Meerut, Amethi and Lucknow during the recruitment year 1985-86. All these cases were handed over to the Police.

*278. *[transferred to the* 18;/i *March,* 1986.]

Pleas of (he Indian Delegation to Human rights Commission's meeting for sanctions against South Africa

♦279. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN;
SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the head of the Indian delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission, at its meeting held in Geneva on February, 12—13, 1986 had called upon the Commission to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime; 'and

(b) if so, what was the response of the Commission t'nereto, indicating the reaction of the Big Power's delegations in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) A copy of the statement made on the subject on 12.2.86 by the leader of the Indi'an delegation at the 42nd session of *the* Human Rights Commission is enclosed (see below). Para 11 of the statement exhorts the members of the Commission *to* apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions aganst South Africa without any reservation motivated by economic, political or strategic considerations. *Tat* statement reiterates our well known stand on the subject, which has been expressed at the earlier sessions of the Human Rights Commission also and does not contain any new policy element to warrant specific re'action from th« delegations of major powers.

Statement

Mr. Chairman,

We are meeting here against the back-ground of unprecedented events that have taken place in Southern Africa in recent times. In spe'aking on the cluster of items dealing with racism and apartheid and the situation in Southern Africa I am reminded of a statement made by Pandit Jawaharl'al Ne[r]aru many years ago and I quote;

> "There are racial conflicts elsewhere in the world but in South Africa it is the deliberate, acknowledged and loudly proclaimed policy of the Government itself to maintain this segregation and racial discrimination. This makes the South Afrca cases unique in the world. It is a policy with which obviously no person and no country which believes in the United Nations Charter can ever compromise because, it uproots almost everything the modern world stands for and considers worthwhile, whether it is our ideas of democracy or human dignity."

2. Recism and racial discrimination are anathema. None of us present here would have any thing to do with it. And yet the world continues to tolerate a situation where racial discrimination with all its evils is the official policy of a State. Nowwher in the world. Mr. Chairman, is the manifestation of racism more virulent and institutionalised as it is in the practice of the system of apartheid by the minority regime of South Africa. It is a system created *to* maintain and perpetuate the stranglehold of the privilegde white minority on the South African majority of blacks and coloured people, including settlers of Indian origin. It is a system of institutionalised racial segregation &nd racial domination conceived in order to

deny the black population of Southern Africa equal political, educational, employment 'and land ownership rights.

3. Mr. Chairman, the progress report of the Ad-hoc Working Group of Exprets has taken note of developments over the last year in reporting ,on violations of human rights jn Southern Africa. The report unambiguously states that there has been an avalanche Of violations following the declaration of emergency. There ;s no sig" of mitigation in the extensive loss of life, violence and brutality in Southern Africa^ Protests and demonstrations in black townships have resulted jn the most brutal reaction by the repressive apparatus of the Pretoria regime. It is symbolic that on the 25th Anniversary of the Sharpeville massacres on 21 March, 1985, the South African police killed 38 persons in the Langa township in the Eastern Cape. This and the oiher killings and repeated acts brutality are a matter of shame.

4. Mr. Chairman, despite the distressing human rights situation, there ;s reason to hope for a better feature. The good new^ from Southern Africa is the increase in the level of militancy of the oppressed peoples and the upsurge of popular resistance to apartheid. The great spirit and determination of the anti- apartheid movements is manifested in the person of Nelson Mandel'a, the inveterate freedom fighter and winner of the Jawahalal Nehru Award for international understanding. We are full of pride and admiration for the human courage displayed by Nelson Mandela and the people he leads in the face of violence unleashed by the apartheid regime and the indescribable horrors that the people of South Africa have to live through. I belong toa generation in Tndia which took part in the struggle for freedom againsi colonialism. We were taught that the frontiers of our struggle did not end at the boundary of our country. We have always considered our own freedom and independence incomplete until all countries under colonial domination achieve their freedom. We have no doubt hat the people of Southern Africa are very close to their moment of destiny and the great courage and sacrifice displayed by them will soon bear fruit.

5. Mr. Chairman, the struggle of the peope of India against apartheid covers a period of several decade- and •spends the best part of this century. Well be fore India became independent in 1947, from the times of Mahatma Gandhi who lived and worked in South Africa for J some years and started a passive resistance movement there f°r asserting human dignity and equality, we have firmly opposed racial discrimination. The issue of racism in South Africa was first inscribed in the agenda of the United Nations jn 1946 at °ur initiative, Comprshensive sanctions against South Africa have been rigorously imposed since our independence.

6. Since thos* days, an increasing in ternational consensus has developed agai nst the Pretoria regime. Apartheid i« bad and evil; no further proof is re quired to show that ;t ;s the enemy of human freedom and progress and the values that all of us present here are committed to defend. Freedom loving peoples in every part of the world have expressed themselves against this abhorent system ^nd yet we still hear sometimes well-intentioned arguments in favour of trade and invest ment in South Africa. We are told that continued ecomomic exchanges with the racist regime are meant t0 ensure la peaceful transition and bring economic benefit to the oppressed black majority of Southern Africa. It is said that apar theid is bad but trade and investment have nothing to do with sustaining the regime that practises apartheid. It does not behove the champions of human: rights arid countries with traditions of democracy and a sense of justice and fairplay to collude with apartheid.

7. Mr. Chairman, We should not assume that our work is done by re peating 'mantras' about freedom and equality. We have always been forthright in words but reticent in action. The Ad-hoc Working Group of Express has stated

(hat the pre.ent situation calls for the adoption of exceptional measuers and that concerted international action could contribute to the lessening of the likelihood of further violence and bring e«d t» apartheid.

8. Mr. Chairman, freedom sod 1 lity cannot be purchased by compro mise with evil or urrender to it, to borrow another phrase from Jawaharlal Nerhu. If we are united in boycotting the racist regime we will see it$_s$ early demise. The phenomenon of racial dis crimination is the antithesis of every thing that humanity stands and asj for, namely, equality, justice, peace and progress. How can we con.; with it? Mr. Chairman, 1 appeal for &o!idarity. 1 appeal to those Gov ments who have continued to extend support to the Pretoria regime for the en!i istence to join the internalioaal consensus of boycott of that regime; If they desist from so doing they will provide encouragement and mppon to the racist Government to | .ies and thuj come accomplices in perpetuating a theid.

l». In Namibia as well, the PretOl tempted to create a mi taiage of the situation in South Aft itraed illegal occupation oi bia, despite the termination of i date 'n 1966 by the Uhrfed Nations era! Assembly has led to a struggle 0! 'an people for independence under the leadership of the South We Organi ation. It is a fltaf the Security Council has failed illegal administration of the toria regime and to discourage its 1 dated responsibilities because of the n .orne of fighteis and ' terra and killed, the thot who have fled to neighbouring countriesinshelter are also relentk ud atta ted.

10. \i extra-ordinary Ministerial ing of Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries was convened in I Delhi in April 1985 to evaluate the relating to Namibia and to coti-ways and means by which the non-aligned countries could further intensify its solidarity with and assistance to the heroic freedom struggle of the Nami-bian people under the leadership of SWAPO. In responce to the call made by the Non-aligned, the United Nations Security Council was convened and once again called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of resolution 435 of 1978 which constitutes the only bais for a peaceful settlement of the Namibkn question. As before the Pretoria regime has spurned that call.

11. We must apply comprehensive an J mar.. auctions against South Africa an; reservation motivated by political, or strategic eon si - VVe must also support this demand not only introduce change in South Africa but also to stop destahilisa- poiicies against its neighbours and lependence to Namibia. We must the immediate and unconditional of Nelson Mandela and all other liters i-; South Africa and

nan. we al'so invite more 1 accede to the International Cos on the Suppression and aent of the Crime of Apartheid, raid act upon our obligaitons under tvention by prosecuting those ide:>: lilted by the Working Group ig committed the crime of apartheid.

13. Finally, Mr. Chairman, we should ale our moral and material support \NC. the PAC and all edom fighters in Southern Africa • are cam not only for their own independence but to uphold a cau-eı ! ,. at bjThank j nan.

Purchase <rf Technology for PABX and PBBX

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATr: Will the • PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

fa) whether Government have taken a final decision for centralised purchase of technology fo$_r$ PABX and PBEX: and